

WEATHER FORECAST.
Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow probably showers; moderate winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 91; lowest, 73.
Detailed weather reports will be found on page 5.

VOL. LXXXVI. NO. 5—DAILY. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1921.—ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y. PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

RY CRUSADE IN N. Y. TO CLEAR WAY FOR CLEANUP ON COAST

Prohibition Chief Believes
This City Holds 'Key' to
Solution of Liquor Problem
in East.
WILL LEAD BIG DRIVE
Haynes to Concentrate His
Efforts Here, Then Make
Whirlwind Tour of
Other Centres.

ART BACKED TO LIMIT
Reorganization of All State
Enforcement Machines in
This Territory Is Part of
New Programme.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.
Prohibition Commissioner Haynes' decision to take personal charge of the New York enforcement situation is part of a general plan to clean up the Atlantic coast through the reorganization of state enforcement machines in the entire Eastern territory. It was announced to-day at the Internal Revenue Bureau.
Officials said that New York city furnishes the "key" to the solution of liquor problems now baffling enforcement officials in New York and many other States, especially New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New England.
Commissioner Haynes plans a whirlwind tour that will include the principal prohibition headquarters offices in the middle Atlantic States and New England. It was announced that he regards as most difficult the conditions confronting him in New York. He has decided to concentrate his efforts here, and feels confident that by removing some of the impediments to successful enforcement he will go far toward eliminating a great many of the difficulties which have developed recently in more or less serious form all along the coast.

Acted on "Herald" Article.
It is understood here that the decision of the prohibition officials to make a serious effort to stop up the coast as arrived at largely as a result of the series of special despatches from Nassau, Bahamas Islands, recently published in THE NEW YORK HERALD, which speeded the large proportion to which the smuggling business has grown, and showed graphically just how it was carried on.
There remains as the chief danger to enforcement in New York city and elsewhere, officials said, loose methods governing the issuing of permits to licensed dealers in liquors and the checking of ultimate deliveries on these permits. Large supplies of whiskey and other liquors are being "holed" in bonded warehouses into the waiting hands of bootlegging rings for distribution to the "trade."

This phase of enforcement is worrying prohibition chiefs here.
Commissioner Haynes' tour will be the first since taking office. He deems it essential at this time to more effectively bring about observance of the rules put into effect some weeks ago. Some of these rules, issued with explicit instructions that they be made operative without delay, have been subject to delays which were entirely unforeseen, because of the physical handicaps which "directors have encountered."

Strong Aid for Hart.
Officials said to-day that State directors in New York and other States came into office and found that their lack of "reconstruction" of the official personnel of their establishments was more difficult than had been anticipated.

After Commissioner Haynes talked over the whole problem with Commissioner Blair to-day it was determined that Mr. Haynes should at once start upon a tour that will strike localities that are deemed most troublesome in the enforcement of the law.
Prohibition officials look upon the fact that State Director Hart has the backing of the Government in his present efforts. "Director Hart is given loyal cooperation with Federal officials in all efforts to bring about better enforcement," said Commissioner Blair. "Director Hart is not personally at fault in any of the conditions which are found objectionable."

Commissioner Haynes endorsed this view of Commissioner Blair and said that it was his purpose to lend every possible aid to the New York director.

**BANK OFFICIAL NAMED
WITH 6 IN LIQUOR PLOT**
\$100,000 Lent on \$400,000
Shipment Is Charge.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Carl M. Behrens, president of the Lincoln Trust and Savings Bank, Police Lieutenant James Van and five other men were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury in connection with an alleged nationwide ring. Behrens is charged with the \$50,000 to the bootleggers. Indictment, which charges conduct to violate the Volstead act, also charges Edward Greeninger, Robert A. Milton, M. Fox and Hugo and Wesley, two saloonkeepers. Behrens is charged with having \$50,000 to a Federal official in the delivery of \$400,000 liquor from Cincinnati to Chicago.

It is accused of lending the \$50,000 secured promissory notes, and in so doing to receive \$30 profit on each case of whiskey in the shipment.
Van Natta received \$10,000 for shipping on Twelfth Page.

Phonographs Now Barred In Washington Leases

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.
The "anti-jazz" clause made its appearance in Washington to-day in leases submitted by an agent for a small apartment house in the northwest section. Phonographs are classed with dogs, cats and parrots in the lease submitted to the tenants, who are also asked for increases in rent.
"The lessee hereby covenants and agrees that he will not keep or allow to be kept any dog, cat, parrot, graphophone or phonograph in said apartment or upon said premises," reads one clause in the lease.

RAND SCHOOL WILL DEFY LICENSE LAW

Proposes to Begin Fall Term
Without Permit to Test
Lusk Measure.

MAY MEAN JAIL FOR LEE
Hillquit, Who Will Defend Action, Says Law Is Not
Constitutional.

The Rand School of Social Science, which, since the passage of the Lusk laws requiring that private schools be licensed by the State Board of Regents, has expressed an attitude of defiance toward them, proposes to test the constitutionality of the laws on September 26 by opening its fall term without obtaining a license.

A maximum penalty of sixty days in jail is provided in the Lusk statutes for the school director who sets them at naught, so Algenon Lee, educational director of the Rand School, announced himself ready yesterday to be the martyr if one shall be necessary. "The only way to test the validity of the law," he said, "is to refuse to apply for a license."

Should Mr. Lee be arrested, Morris Hillquit will be his counsel and will make the defense that the law claimed to have been broken is unconstitutional. He said yesterday he will attack it from three angles; that teaching is exempt per se from legal prohibitions; that speech is free before the law, and that property rights are inviolate.
Under the Constitution, according to Mr. Hillquit, all persons are free to practice freely any profession not subject to the police power. "The only exceptions," he said, "are those few which may affect the health, morals or well being of the public, but the Lusk laws are so sweeping that they bear on all courses of instruction from dancing to shoemaking."

"They also violate freedom of speech. The law as to the State's right to hold a citizen accountable for what he says is clear and sound. It does and should hold him accountable but can not censor his right until he has spoken, nor can it restrict a school beforehand as to what that school may teach."

"As to property rights, persons conducting schools must obtain licenses as the law stands. If they do not do so their school property cannot be operated and so is virtually destroyed."

**LONDON EDITOR SEIZED
IN POPLAR TAX TANGLE**
19 Councillors Now Held Out
of 30 Total.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—George Lansbury, editor of the Daily Herald, the National Labor organ, who is a member of the Poplar Borough Council, his son, Edgar, and three other Poplar Councillors were arrested this morning in connection with the refusal of the Council to carry out the order of the London County Council to raise tax rates. The women members of the Council will be arrested on Monday, it was announced.

Several of the Councillors were arrested yesterday. Today's arrests sent the total to nineteen. The Council has thirty members.
The Poplar Trades Council and other bodies have asked appeals for subscription to support the families of the arrested members of the Council while they are in custody.

**U. S. OIL MEN REACH
AGREEMENT IN MEXICO**
Start Back To-day 'Satisfied
and Happy.'

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 3.—Secretary of the Treasury de la Huerta and the representatives of American oil companies, who came here early in the week to discuss oil questions with the Mexican Government, have reached an agreement. President Obregon's signature is necessary to complete the agreement.
The oil men will return to the United States to-morrow, according to Walter C. Teague, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, "well satisfied and happy."

Secretary De La Huerta admitted unofficially that an agreement had been arrived at, saying a complete statement would be given later.

**TRAIN TAKES NOSE DIVE;
PASSENGER IS KILLED**
Lackawanna Engineer and
Fireman Hurt Near Owego.

ELMIRA, Sept. 3.—One passenger, John Eldridge, was reported killed and a score injured, five seriously, when Lackawanna passenger train No. 2, due here at 4:28 P. M., derailed on a curve one mile east of Owego, near Owego, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.
The engineer of the train dived with his engine, which nose dived into the bank at the side. He suffered a broken leg and crushed side. The fireman was scalded.
White Sulphur Springs. The Greenbriar and Cottage. Delightful autumn days. Perfect golf. Every outdoor sport—Ado.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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AMERICANS TRIUMPH IN DOUBLES MATCH; RETAIN DAVIS CUP

Williams and Washburn
Beat Japanese Challengers
in Four Sets.

NET ATTACK PREVAILS

Kumagae and Shimidzu
Make Splendid Bid and
Keep Gallery Thrilled.

STORM DELAYS RESULT

Deluge Breaks Over Courts at
End of Third Set and Halts
Contest Two Hours.

The Davis cup is to stay in America. For another year at least the famous international tennis trophy will not add to its record of having travelled 100,000 miles in twenty years, for the American cup defenders by taking the third straight match from the Japanese challengers at Forest Hills yesterday became the international tennis champions of 1921.

What happens in the last two contests of the series to-morrow will be of interest. The Nipponese have proven conclusively that, win or lose, they can make matters decidedly interesting for the world's greatest players, but the remaining tussles can have no bearing on the possession of the cup.

In the match that clinched the victory for the Americans the doubles team of R. Norris Williams 2d and Watson M. Washburn defeated Ichiji Kumagae and Zensho Shimidzu three sets to one, 6-2, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5. It took four hours to complete the contest, not four hours of play, for four hours, nevertheless, and before the final stroke was made enough excitement had been crowded into the afternoon's entertainment to satisfy the most exacting. First came the thrill of the play itself, swift and spectacular, though erratic; then the thrill of being deluged by a furious driving thunderstorm, which came with little preliminary warning just as the third set of the match was completed. Finally the experience of waiting nearly two hours under the dripping grandstands, waiting in hope that the rain would cease in time for the match to be resumed.
It spoke volumes for the enthusiasm of tennis fans that five or six thousand were content to take a drenching just to see another set or two of play. When the rain finally broke through the clouds and the protective tarpaulins were stripped off the centre court, nearly half of the original throng was back in the stands, sitting on damp seats and unmindful of their bedraggled appearance.

Japanese Threaten.
Nor did the storm furnish the last of the excitement. The thrills came afresh early in the fourth set when the Nipponese, taking what looked like a commanding lead, threatened to carry the match into the limit of five sets. Kumagae and Williams returned after the long period of delay with a show of aggressiveness that shook the control of the cup defenders for a while. Luckily Washburn and Williams, though decidedly erratic, steadied in time to end the contest in the fourth set, but it took all the speed and skill at their command and it was hard work down to the final point.

Kumagae and Shimidzu had the lead of 4-2 in what proved to be the final set, but the Americans, with their agility in court covering against the forceful net attack of the Americans and Williams, though decidedly erratic, steadied in time to end the contest in the fourth set, but it took all the speed and skill at their command and it was hard work down to the final point.

It was a contest that ran the gamut of the mediocre to the super-spectacular, but a contest in which interest never lagged. The rallies were spirited and the pace fast throughout. The players were ever on their toes. Each man brought off passing strokes and made recoveries that time and again had the gallery cheering in appreciation. But with the possible exception of Shimidzu the men were not consistent. Their game ebbed and flowed. First it was Washburn who was flashing most of the decisive strokes and holding his game down to the minimum of errors, then it was Williams' turn to show to advantage, but neither of the Americans nor Kumagae seemed able to sustain his most brilliant tennis for more than three or four games at a stretch. It was interesting tennis, unquestionably, but it was not championship tennis.

Aggressive Attack Wins.
In the long run it was the superior speed of the cup defending team in getting to the net and their more aggressive attack that decided in their favor. Early in the match the Nipponese tried the net game themselves and held their own in many of the exchanges. Shimidzu came through with some brilliant volleys down the centre of the court, but superior familiarity with forward court tactics enabled the Americans to force the Japanese on the defensive.

So, for the greater part of the match it was a case of the challengers holding a position near the base line and mixing drive with lob in an effort to pass their opponents or drive them away from the net.
As a team the Americans were clearly superior to the Japanese, who were frequently thrown out of position. Time and again the challengers interfered with the freedom of each other's strokes by seeking the centre of the court at the same time. Kumagae was the more likely of the Japanese pair, because he had the greater opportunities and because he forced his way into

Continued on Fourteenth Page.

GERMANY PROMISES FRANCE 7,000,000,000 GOLD MARKS IN BUILDING MATERIALS

Agrees on Delivery Within Three Years, Germany to
Pay Manufacturers With Bonds and France to
Sell to Constructors in Open Market.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Sept. 3.—The delivery to France by the German Government of 7,000,000,000 gold marks worth of building materials within three years is provided for by the recent agreement between Louis Loucheur, French Minister of the Liberated Regions, and Walter Rathenau, German Minister of Reconstruction, the details of which were made public here to-day.

This immense transaction will be handled by two companies, one to be organized by Germany and the other by France, each to be under Government control, but to allow participation by some private capital. The German company is to look after the assembling of material ordered by the French company at the shipping points.

Transportation and delivery by the German company at suitable terminals and on suitable dates also are provided for, the payment to be made to the manufacturers out of German Government bonds issued specially for this purpose. The French company will take the material thus delivered and sell it in the open market exclusively for rebuilding northern France. The French Government, according to the terms of the agreement, will take care not to cut prices below a reasonable competition with private interests which hitherto have been strongly opposed to Germany's supplying material to the detriment of French manufacturing firms.

Herr Rathenau's main argument was that if Germany were compelled to continue cash payments under the same international exchange conditions as those she encountered while paying the first billion marks she would be forced inevitably to default, probably not later than next July. The mark, which has already decreased in value since the recent London agreement, is likely to fall to a point where it will have no more exchange value abroad. It was argued by Herr Rathenau.

TWO ARE KILLED BY LIGHTNING BOLTS

Bronx Girl Meets Death as She
Leaves Water at Rock-
away Beach.

SCORE STUNNED IN CITY

'Rolling Ball' Rips Cornice in
52d Street and Knocks
18 Men Flat.

Two persons were killed by lightning yesterday in the storm which swept over New York and parts of New Jersey during the afternoon. Miss Hazel Donohue, 20, of 33 Hull avenue, The Bronx, was struck at Rockaway Beach and almost instantly killed. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Donohue, was stunned by the bolt, but recovered.

At Dover, N. J., John Babcock, 50, was killed as he stood in the doorway of his home, his clothing being ripped from his body. Babcock's seven-year-old nephew was stunned and a horse belonging to Babcock was killed.
More than 2,000 bathers saw the death of Miss Donohue. She and her mother, with the others, hurried from the water toward the bathhouses when the storm began, but the girl had just stepped from the water when the flash came. Both she and her mother fell to the ground and were carried into the bathhouses by several men. The girl's clothing had been torn from her body.

A bolt of lightning struck the roof of the twelve story loft building at 136 West Fifty-second street, dislodging a fifty pound cornice stone, which crashed down the side of the building and in a westerly direction crossed the front of a garage on the ground floor. Twelve men standing in front of the garage flat flat, stunned momentarily, and half a dozen laborers at work on a conduit laying job in the middle of the street, welding iron and steel tools, also were knocked down. The cornice stone crashed down within three feet of one of the men at the garage door, but did not injure him, nor were any of the men hurt beyond the jolt when they dropped to the sidewalk.

The storm in the city, which lasted only ten minutes, produced less than one-tenth of an inch of rainfall, but it lowered the temperature which had set new record for September 3 since 1886 down from 91 to 77 degrees.

A barn owned by Mrs. Mary Weinars, in Jackson avenue, North Beach, Queens was struck and burned. Four horses, a cow and a goat were burned with it. Firemen were called from Corona and Elmhurst.

Four heat prostrations were reported. The victims were Peter Tamm, 38, 151st street; Richard Fitzgerald, 205 East 53rd street; Richard Fitzgerald, 205 East 53rd street; Max Bank, 1558 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, and John Barnett, 406 East Sixty-fifth street. Barnett and Tamm were taken to hospitals, but will recover. Fitzgerald and Bank were taken home.

The Weather Bureau records showed the temperature climbed from 75 at 8 A. M. to 91 at 4 o'clock, when the storm broke. It was said at the Weather Bureau offices that back in the 70s during the first week in September a temperature of 100 was recorded in this city. There may be another shower to-day.

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 3.—A 12-year-old boy named Donald Lewis, a half-brother of Norman and Robert Therrien, his companions, were rendered unconscious and partly paralyzed, but it is believed they will recover. The boys had been swimming and were on their way home in their bathing suits. There had been no rain and the flash came without warning.

**In the Hundreds of Want Ads
in To-day's Classified Section
you will find much to interest you. Furnished
Rooms to Let—Boarding Places. Also the ads
of many superior men and women seeking employment.
Look these ads over carefully.
Many splendid positions are advertised under
"Help Wanted—Male and Female."
The ads of the Employment Agencies may suggest
the place you're seeking.**

THE NEW YORK HERALD

HARDING TO EDUCATE NATION ON U.S. PLANS IN ARMS CONFERENCE

First of Efforts Based on
Celebration of 100 Years
Peace With Canada.

IN LETTER TO SEATTLE

To Be Read at Dedication of
Portal on 3,000 Miles of
Unfortified Border.

EARTH GROWING BETTER

But the Pacifists Must Under-
stand War Is Not at an End
Nor Millennium Near.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.
President Harding is planning a series of addresses and written statements designed to make clear the purpose of the United States in the approaching international armament conference. In the matter of public sentiment the President has undertaken the same form of leadership he exercised so vigorously in the closing days of Congress.

The President delivered an address at the War College on Thursday intended to guide the thinking of Americans upon the subject of the conference. In this address he warned the American people that disarmament need not be expected from the conference; that armed conflict had not been ruled out of the world and was not likely to disappear for a long time.

To-day he made public a letter addressed to Samuel Hill of Seattle to be read at the dedication of a portal upon the Canadian international boundary line on September 6, celebrating more than a hundred years of peace between the United States and Canada.

Cites Example for All Nations.
In this letter the President cites an example which it is possible for the nations of the world to attain and visions the three thousand miles of unfortified boundary line as an evidence of the fact that the world is growing wiser and better. Citing this example, the President says:

"All mankind looks to this example, years to follow it, and we are justified to believe that a time is at hand when it may take a long step in that direction."

These utterances are the beginning of the unfolding of the plan of the conference, the first of a series of spoken and written words which will vision the hope with which America is approaching the gathering of the nations. While brief in themselves, they are sufficiently pointed to illustrate the purpose which actuated President Harding in calling the conference. It is his aim and that of Secretary Hughes to approach the Congress with practical intentions.

Pacifists who have believed the conference was to usher in the millennium and that words would be turned into ploughshares by the waving of a magic wand are purposely discouraged. The sober sense of the American people is appealed to and they are urged to advance that great world movement as processes of evolution. What President Harding and Secretary Hughes aim to accomplish is to start the movement to lead it and advance the time when law and order shall prevail internationally.

Hughes Expects Purpose.
The larger purpose of the conference will be as soon as the millennium of the public has grasped this fact. That purpose has been expressed in the notes written by Secretary Hughes as the development and application of principles and policies which will govern international relationships.
The Administration proposes to keep its feet on the ground, but is prepared to go as far as the development of world opinion will justify. With this far reaching purpose the efforts of the American Government will be directed to procure the preparation of an agenda which will make it possible to enlarge the scope of the conference so there will be no artificial boundaries established.

The President's letter relative to more than one hundred years of peace with Canada says:
"The ancient Romans erected a temple to Janus, a dissembler of peace and war, and ordered that its gates should never be closed while the nation was at war. In seven centuries they are said to have been closed but three times. You have erected a temple of peace, whose gates are never to be closed save in a century of unbroken peace between Britain and America, and we all join in the hope that in coming times it may commemorate an era of peace much longer than the period of wars for which the temple was dedicated."

"Our century and more of peace with the British Empire, our relations of unbroken amity with Canada, the fact that a boundary line over 3,000 miles long remains unfortified—these are the testaments that the world grows wiser and better. All mankind looks to this example, years to follow it, and we are justified to believe that a time is at hand when it may take a long step in that direction."

PRESIDENT GOES ON CRUISE.
Washington, Sept. 3.—The President and Mrs. Harding, with a party of friends, left here late to-day on the yacht Mayflower for a cruise extending over Labor Day.
No landings at way-side points were planned.

Cars Held at Camp Dix Are Released by Weeks

CAMP DIX, Sept. 3.—The War Department sent orders to Camp Dix this evening releasing all trains that had been held for the removal of the Sixteenth Infantry to West Virginia. The inference here is that the troops now on the ground have the situation well in hand. The Sixteenth Infantry still will be kept in readiness to leave at a moment's notice.
The passenger cars that had been held were removed by the railroad to use for the Labor Day rush of excursionists to seaside resorts.

THREE ARMY PLANES FALL; 5 MEN MISSING

Two Machines, Needing Supplies Near Beckley, W. Va.,
Crash in Trying to Land.

ONE CAUGHT IN STORM

Destroyed by Fire and Search
Is Being Made for Quin-
tet on Board.

BECKLEY, W. Va., Sept. 3.—Two Government airplanes of the DH-4-B type were wrecked near this city late to-day while attempting to land for gas and oil. One was commanded by Lieut. Goodrich and carried Sergeant Dildine as a passenger, the other by Lieut. Liebhauser.

The plane piloted by Lieut. Goodrich crashed when it struck a small ditch extending across a field at Johnston, near here, the landing gears, and motor and part of the body of the machine being damaged.

Lieut. Liebhauser's machine attempted a landing in a field near Harper and crashed. It immediately caught fire and was entirely destroyed. Both airplanes were en route from Langley Field to Charleston. They lost their bearings in a fog yesterday morning and landed at Mooreburg, Tenn., resuming their flight this morning, but without sufficient fuel to carry them to their destination.

Five army fliers fell in a big bombing plane near Poe, Nicholas county, W. Va., late to-day. No word has been received at army headquarters here as to the fate of the men. They were Lieuts. Speck, pilot, and Fitzpatrick, observer, and three enlisted men.

Their machine was seen to go into a spin and crash to the ground by army fliers in two other bombers. One of the other machines flew low, located the scene of the accident and found the bomber in flames, with its tail pointing upward. Several automobiles were on hand in the vicinity. The exact place where the accident occurred is not known here. The fliers who witnessed the fall judged from their maps that it occurred near Poe.

The three planes started from the landing place here for a flight to Langley Field, Virginia. East of here they ran into a thunderstorm, and a few minutes later the machines fell. Another plane landed and landed at Seebert, W. Va., about 100 miles east, while the third bomber returned and landed near here.

Army officers to-night were making every effort to find out what happened to the five missing men. They have enlisted the citizens near Poe to start out searching parties to find the buried plane.

**TEN HURT IN FIGHTS
OVER 'SEDAN DAY'**
Disturbances Occur in Sub-
urbs of Berlin.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, Sept. 3.—Ten persons were wounded last evening in disturbances in the suburbs of Berlin, during the commemoration of Sedan day by members of the German Peoples party. Counter demonstrators forced their way into a hall where a festival was being held. A furious scuffle, in which many shots were fired, ensued, but the police finally dispersed the combatants.

According to newspaper reports, bands of workers went to various halls where they suspected celebrations were being held. A workman was wounded in a fight which resulted when some thirty fliers resulted when some thirty fliers upon to surrender their arms and leave the place.

**INDIA REBEL LEADERS
CAUGHT AFTER BATTLE**
40 Moplah Tribesmen and
Two British Soldiers Dead.

By the Associated Press.
CALCUTTA, British India, Sept. 3.—About forty Moplah tribesmen and two British soldiers were killed in the night of several hours at Tirunelveli, where the rebel leader, and thirty other Moplahs, were captured.
British soldiers were wounded. Explosive material and a number of weapons were captured.
Another leader and two rebels have been arrested at Tanur. Fear is rampant for the harvest, owing to the paralysis of labor.

SPECIAL CIGARS FOR WOMEN.

One shipment of 20,000 Now on Its
Way to London From Cuba.
LONDON, Sept. 3.—Twenty thousand cigars made especially for London's fashionable women smokers are on the way here from Cuba to meet the demand of those who require something stronger than cigarettes, according to prominent tobacconists.
Smoking among women, they say, is greatly increasing, and many of them are now using pipes.

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

MINERS HIDE ARMS, FIRING CONTINUED AS TROOPS DRAW NET

Roundup Indicates Mountain
and Rural Districts
Hold Many Guns, Also
Ammunition.

FIGHTING IN UPLANDS

Gen. Bandholtz Scatters His
Forces With Idea of Hem-
ming In West Virginia
Belligerents.

MINERS GREET TROOPS

Say They Will Be Protected
From the So-called Defenders
of the War Torn West Vir-
ginia District.

By Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK
HERALD.

LOGAN, W. Va., Sept. 3.—Two thousand Federal troops are in strategic positions to-night in Logan and Boone counties and are preparing with businesslike precision to put an end within a few hours to the coal miners' insurrection which has torn the southwestern part of this State for more than two weeks.

Vicious machine gun and rifle firing still continues between the attacking miners and citizen volunteers and State police on the high mountain ridge between Logan and Boone counties. Occasional casualties are still being reported. But the end of this disgraceful business is in sight at last.

Worried by days and nights of sleepless vigilance at headquarters in this city and in the fastnesses of the Argonne-like country along the firing line, the borders of Logan, Mingo and Wyoming counties turned over the job about dark to 500 Federal troops who had arrived a few hours earlier. Last night and to-day 1,000 Regular Army men took possession of Madison, Jeffery, Sharples and Blair, the chief strategic bases of the rebellious miners.

To Retire Under Conditions.
THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent accompanied the regulars who entered the miners' strongholds last night and the miners declared to-day they were glad the troops had arrived, and would withdraw from the firing line if assured that the Logan county defenders would do the same. The miners appeared at the railroad stations by the hundreds when the troops arrived at various points. These particular men were unarmed, but their leader, W. M. Blizard, stubbornly declared that no arms would be turned over to the Federal troops unless the Logan county defenders were also disarmed.

The miners in the mountains were fully armed, which is the main root of the whole present difficulty. The defenders of Logan county and those of surrounding counties who have come to Logan's assistance all have licenses to carry arms as duly sworn militiamen or deputy sheriffs. The miners have no such permits. The orders under which the Federal troops are operating call for the disarming of only those men who have no licenses to carry arms. The miners had thousands of rifles and revolvers and an enormous quantity of ammunition in the all but impassable mountain gorges.
"We have no arms in the towns," said an official of the United Mine Workers to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. "Any one can see that. If there are arms in the mountains, which no one will deny, the regular troops must dig them from the rocks and sand. We have no intention of disclosing their whereabouts while Logan county is being held. The Federal troops will not stay here forever."

Hope of Disarming Given Up.
The Regular Army officers in the miners' zone have given up the hope of actually disarming the rioters, but privately they admit it is a virtually impossible task.
How uncompromisingly varied is the mountain fighting THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent has ample reason to remember. Logan, Mingo and Wyoming miners' lines to Logan to-day high upon the Beach Mountain pass and several companions were stopped by two men who took a telephone call. The situation by telephone, except in the extreme end of the line on the mine side of the ridge in Boone county. In the vicinity of Sharples and Blair, where escape is the best cut by the miners, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the chest, on his late trip, the Rebels received a slight scalp wound, and a severe flesh wound in one leg. The New York Herald correspondent saw a scene, on his late trip, which received while flattened on his stomach behind a much too slender rotten log. One of the guides of the party was shot through the